## PLATT MEN ARE UNEASY.

THEY HAVE ABOUT GIVEN UP HOPE OF HELP FROM STRONG.

A Significant Table Got Up for the State unittee - Warner Miller Less Inexerable Than the Mayor - Even Murray and Kerwin's Chances Said to be Shaky. Republican Senators and Assemblymen wandered through the corridors of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. The most conspicuous in view Windsor Hotel conference was Senator Frank W. Higgins of Cattaraugus. Senator Higgins, beyond saying that during the day he had met several of the gentlemen who surrounded the hospitable board of Cornelius N. Riss at the Windsor, was averse to further conversation. He had talked with Charles Stewart smith and others concerning legislation for New York city, but the Cattaraugus statesman preferred to have Mr. Smith tell what occurred. The Bi-partisan Police bill may pass the Sen ate any day, or at least as quickly as it can according to the new-fangled Constitution. As for the Police Reorganization bill and the City Magistrates bill, the Republican Solons down from Albany point to this table of Mayor Strong's appointments, prepared especially for

| the Republican  | State Committee:  |
|---|---|
| Name. Job E. Hedgea. Bion L. Burrows Edward H. Heal James S. Lehmai Charles W. Wats Willam Brookfe A. D. Juffliard. Pavid H. King, J Joseph Murray. | Cierk. 3,000  Marshal . 8,500  er . Com'r of Accounts. 5,000  on . Civil Service Com'r. 8ens  id. Com'r of Public Works. 8,000  Com'r of Parks. 8ens  Com'r of Parks. 5,000 |
|   | DEMOCRATIC.   |
|   | STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC.  |
| George G. Haver   | Place. Salary. Police Commissioner. \$5,000 Com'r of Parks. None  |

| David H. King, Jr Com'r of Parks   | 5,000<br>5,000 |
|--|----------------|
| DEMOCRATIC.  |                |
| STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC.   |                |
| Name. Avery D. Andrews Police Commissioner George G. Haven Com'r of Parks James A. Rooseveit Com'r of Parks  | None I         |
| GRACE DEMOCRATIC.  |                |
| Seth Sprague Terry. Com'r of Accounts  | 0.000          |
| STECKLER DEMOCRATIC.   |                |
| Julius HarburgerCom'r of Exciss  | 8,000          |
| John J. Brennan Marshai  | 8,400          |
| Everest P. Wheeler. Civil Service Com'r. E. R. Robinson. Civil Service Com'r. E. L. Godkin. Civil Service Com'r. Lee Philips. Secretary C. S. Com'a. | None           |
| ROBODY ENOWS.  |                |
| George E. Waring Com'r of St't Cleaning  | 6,000          |

Mayor Strong, it was added, is harmless under the Bi-partisan Police bill as it stands at present, but the Platt Republicans and Katydid Lexow are fearful of the consequences should the Police Reorguization measure and the City Magistrates bill become laws. All of the Platt Republicans were rejoiced

over the announcement that Warner Miller has seen his way clear to stick by Mr. Platt. Eventa of an interesting nature, it was declared, may

seen his way clear to stick by Mr. Platt. Eventa of an interesting nature, it was declared, may be expected within a week or two concerning this matter.

Men closely connected with President Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee say that Mayor Strong has told Mr. Lauterbach that he had no intention of removing Police Commissioners Kerwin and Murray. This statement differs widely from the Mayor's latest utterances on the subject. The Mayor's latest utterances also differ from the statements which followed the last visit of Gov. Morton to New York as a peacemaker. But the Lauterbach people and therefore the Platt people have now a heart for any fate. They would not be surprised if Mayor Strong removed Kerwin and Murray at any moment. They say the Mayor is surrounded by Republicans who keep urging him to strike a blow at Mr. Platt which would minimize Mr. Platt's influence in New York county Republican politics and confine it to the counties above the Bronx. These Republicans may eventually have their way. The Platt men are waiting. They smile when the Mayor's non-partisan utterances are brought to their attention. They distrust the Republicans who surround him. They believe they have now discovered a preconcerted plan to make a bitter fight on Mr. Platt persuasion said:

"The Mayor may be fooling himself, but he is not fooling us; no, sir, not a particle. All of the

"The Mayor may be fooling himself, but he is not fooling us; no, sir, not a particle. All of the Platt people are aware who are Mr. Strong's advisers. If they can have their way with him the Mayor will knock out every Platt man in the county." The Lauterbach-Platt element in the Repub

The Lauterbach-Platt element in the Republican County Committee appreciate the situation. The question now confronting them is, How long will the Patterson bootleggers at and by them when they see the Mayor's patronage distributed among their factional saversaries? One or two little evidences came to light yesterday in response to this inquiry. It was made known that on Saturday night these anti-Brockfield Republicans of the Twenty-sixth district were blackbailed as candidates for members of the Harlem Republican Club; James B. Digman, M. B. Cohen, C. E. Lewis, and Hugh Wheriskey, All voted against Mr. Brockfield for President of the Republican County Committee in that now famous fight. The vote against these four anti-Brockfield men was 44 to 16. That's a pretty solid expression, it was said.

each about a teaspoonful of wine was poured.

In the Fifteenth district yesterday there was asplit. At a meeting a week ago of the Republican club dominated by Robert A. Greacen, resolutions endorsing Mayor Strong were introduced and finally tabled. Yesterday the Strong people of the club held a meeting and established a separate organization, to be known as the German-American Republican Club, and I.

the German-American Republican Club, and I. J. Siskind is its President. They endorsed the resolutions supporting Mayor Strong. The Greacen Republicans said the Siskind Republicans were organized for no other purpose than to pull his Honor's leg.

The Plant Republicans insist that their friends in the Republicans County Committee will remain stanch and floyal no matter what the Mayor may do, even to the removal of Kerwin and Murray. The anti-Plant people say:

"Pehaw! Fling them a bone or two and they'll rush over to us." ITALIANS FOR OFFICE.

# Another Five Who Would Like to Advise

f An invasion of the offices of the Mayor, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Street Cleaming Commissioner, the Excise Board, and several other city departments, is to be made on Wednesday of this week by a committee of Italians, who will ask for places for some of their countrymen. This plan was decided upon at a meeting held last night, of twenty Italian political leaders of this city. The meeting was in Loring's Hall, Broome and Centre streets. Glovanni Lordi was the Chairman. Among those present were F. G. Belsito, V. Palmieri, P. Anressil, J. E. March, A. Sbarbaro and A. C. Astarita. A police justiceship for lawyer Astar-

Ita is one of the things the meeting wants. Mr. Palmieri explained the purpose of the meeting. He said that several Italians had called on the Mayor, but that those people were not regular Republicans of the true spirit. Mr. Belsito said that he had seen Commissioner

Brookfield on Saturday and that that gentleman had asked him to call at his office ever he pleased with his countrymen, saying that he would receive them.

"He's got to recognize us," continued Mr. Belsito, "for if these men who got from us 33,000 italian votes do not recognize us then at the next election we shall stand by men who will."

will."

Mr. Belsito then moved resolutions setting forth that certain persons falsely representing themselves as Italian political leaders have been applying to the Mayor and at the departments for offices, and providing for a committee of five really representative to call and ask to be consulted about the appointment of any Italians to office, or to be allowed to present names themselves. This is the committee which will begin its work on Wednesday; F. G. Belsito, A. C. Astarita, A. Sbarbaro, I. Gifuni, and J. Palmieri.

#### THE VENETIAN A WRECK. A Steamship Broken in Two on a Ledge in Boston Harbor.

Bosron, March 3 .- The Furness line steamer Venetian, which stranded on Slate Ledge at the Lower Middle on Saturday afternoon while on her way to London with a large and valuable cargo of miscellaneous merchandise will become

Her cargo will be lost. The steamer broke in two just amidships shortly after daylight this morning, and in consequence the tide ebbs and flows in her. The agents of the vessel and cargo have abandoned her to the underwriters. Her frew, numbering forty-five men, was sent ashore

crew, numbering forty-five men, was sent ashore this morning and taken to the Mariners' House. Capt. Farrington and officers and Pilot George W. Lawier remain on board.

The live stock was saved, except twenty-two head of cattle which were scaled to death by the main steam pump, which burst shortly after the stockness of the Lawier asys that No. 8 hours at the Lawar Middle, near which the steamer lies, is fully too feet out of its position, and that is why the steamer went aground. He also was a thur a fashing vessel crossed the steam.

### EMMET'S BIRTHDAY.

Its Anniversary Celebrated Last Evening by Exercises at Lenox Lyceum. More than 2,000 persons gathered in the Lenox Lycsum last night to do honor to the

memory of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, by celebrating the 117th anniversary of his birth. The meeting, which was under the direction of the Clan-Na-Gael of New York, was good natured and enthusiastic, and the names of Emmet and Parnell evoked storms of cheers.

while the mention of the British Government was received with hisses and groans.

There were Irish ballads and other selections, and, in spite of the length of the programme, encores were demanded of every singer. It was midnight when "God Save Ireland" was played by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment band, which

The Hon, M. J. Keough presided, and in his opening address he said that meetings had been held to protest against oppression and others to thank English statesmen for their half-hearted efforts for tardy justice. "This meeting," he continued, " has in it the unbroken spirit of the Celt. What is it that preserves this Irish spirit in America?

" It was the Irish immigrant who came to this country fifty years ago, who taught his children of his father's land, of its green fields and soft skies. They kept alive this spirit, which flames

Congressman Amos J. Cummings, the princieaker of the evening, was received with great applause. He said, in part: 'Carlyle wrote what he was pleased to call a

history of the French revolution. Maxwell has written a putative history of the Irish rebellion. Both are cynical and falsely colored. Both were written by men under the influence of monarghical prejudice. The true history of the French revolution appears in the records of the French nation from the day that Mirabeau's voice was heard in the States-General. The true history of the Irish rebellion was graphaphoned upon the hearts of the Irish people ulnety-one years ago when the dogs lapped the blood of Robert Emmet in the streets of Dublin. It was a lurid title page for a new century of British oppression. The excuse that Robert Emmet was hanged and beheaded under the form of law only aggravates the offence and intensifies the crime.

"It was on the threshold off the nineteenth century that the striking figure of Robert Emmet made its appearance. It shot like a meteor over a threatening sky. His most attractive performance did not last an hour, but in that little hour he tore the drapery from a prefentious despotism and exposed a skeleton to be abhorred as long as the earth rolls in the realm of space.

"He had insulred a rising to free his country. Both are cynical and falsely colored. Both

a bhorred as long as the earth foliation of space.

"He had inspired a rising to free his country. It was the dying spark of the embers of the revolution of '88. It had faded as others had faded, and he was left in the remorseless fangs of English tyranny. He appeared before the world in the grip of an instrument of oppression called a criminal court. Its presiding Judge was an Irishman. He had been given a lordship for his apostasy."

called a criminal Curit. Its presents sense was an Irishman. He had been given a lordship for his apostasy."

Congressman Cummings then gave a graphic description of the trial of Emmet. His rendering of the condemned man's great pies for the freedom of Ireland was loudly applauded. In conclusion, he said:

"Emmet was fame's immortal actor. He passed into the ranks of the apostes of humanity, whose rehearsals never end. His dying words had lifted the pigmy theatre, tallow dips, Judges, and all, upon an eminence of infamy. In his own person, in the very presence of death, he had forced English tyranny to reveal its baneful visage in an object lesson of transcendent horror. The schoolboy in his jacket, the priest in his surplice, the cotter in his cabin—all that is brave and all that is noble, in every age, and in both sexes, will bend over Emmet's performance with streaming eyes and cherish it as the miser cherishes his gold. In his last moments his lofty soul revolted at the thought that a oringing memorial might deface his conotaph, and he put his inhibition upon all men that his epitaph should not be written until his country was free. Manifestly, when it was done, he wanted it to be done by a son of enfranchised Ireland. Proud indeed may that Irishman feel who can worthily perform the franchised Ireland. Proud indeed may the Irishman feel who can worthily perform the exalted undertaking."

## INDIVIDUAL CUPS FOR 300.

No Show for Microbes Now in the Cente nary Methodist Church of Newark.

For the first time in the history of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Newark individual communion cups were used yesterday morning. The announcement that the cup were going to be used attracted a large congregation and there were more communicants than usual. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Winfield C. Snodgrass, officiated, assisted by one of the church officers. In place of the usual sacramental vessels, a pitcher and two silver goblets, there were two large silver trays, each containing thirty small glasses. In the centre of each tray was a large, perpendicular cross, which served the purpose of a handle. trays are about one foot in diameter and the little glasses were arranged in two tiers. Into

passed the glasses to the communicants with his right. After he had served thirty in this manner he handed the tray containing the empty glasses to an assistant, who, in return, gave him the other tray, filled with glasses con-taining wine.

The first tray was taken to an ante-room, and

gave him the other tray, filled with glasses containing wine.

The first tray was taken to an ante-room, and the drained glasses were placed in a little cupboard. Clean glasses were put in their places, wine was poured into them, and before the pastor was through serving the second tray of glasses, another one was ready for him. The work of removing the drained glasses and substituting others was done expeditiously, and the service was not interrupted. There were ever 200 communicants, and each drank from a glass that had not been used before.

This form of serving the communion wine, called the "simultaneous process," is the invention of Dr. Edwin J. Howe a Newark Methodist, who is a steward of the Central M. E. Church in Market street. The communion crystals, are arranged in little cabinets. Each cabinet contains thirty. The Centenary and Central churches have ten cabinete each, or 300 glasses. As the number of communicants increases more glasses will be purchased. The glasses used yesterday were not washed after the service. They will be carefully cleaned this morning and replaced in their cabinets. The innovation seemed to give general satisfaction.

Dr. Howe, the inventor of the new service, said: "Many persons suppose that contagious diseases exist in a dangerous form only among pationts who are confined in their rooms. Unfortunately for the community, this is not a fact, for persons with contagious diseases walk the streets of our large cities every day. These facts being admitted, and few physicians will deny them, the innovation of using an individual glass for each communicant is a most important sanitary measure. Many cases of contagious diseases have started from the use of the communicant."

## LADY HENRY SOMERSET ATTACKED.

"The Cry Against the Liquor Trade a Stalking Horse of the Aristocracy." At a meeting held in Chickering Hall last night, under the direction of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, William Everett Hicks, Secretary of the International Land Congress at Paris, spoke on "Lady Henry Somerset and Hogus Reform." In alluding to Lady Henry's labors in the interests of temperance, he said: " Did it ever occur to any of you that this cry against the liquor trade is merely a stalking horse of the aristocracy? What would they do if they could not say that the poor were poor through their weakness? If I were an aristocrat I would dedicate a monument to that man

crat I would dedicate a monument to that man who invented intoxicating drinks. But for this, what could the aristocrats urge as a distinction between themselves and the poor?

Mr. Hicks descanted on the iniquities of the British aristocracy, and told the story which all single taxers love—how Mr. Gladstone has 5,000 and the Puke of Westminster 20,000 acres of land near Liverpool, all given over to deer and rabbits.

After that he said, among other things, that Lady Henry Somerset closed the salcons on her property, and then raised the rents of her tenants, thus robbing the laborers of all they saved by abstaining from drink.

Mr. Hicks pronounced Lady Henry's full title fully 500 times in a speech of about an hour, and always with unctuous contempt. At each mention of the name the audience sneered, clapping with their hands the while to show their undying hostility to all who own more than three acres and a cow.

## Bit by a Jersey City Trolley Car.

Ella Malby, 8 years old, of 10 Bright street, was struck yesterday evening at Grand and Grove streets, Jersey City, by a trolley car of the Beit line. The fender three her to one side and she fell into a mud public. She escaped with a few slight bruises.

ARTIFICIAL STONES BOTHER DEAL-ERS AND CUSTOMERS.

It Takes an Expert to Tell Them from the Natural Stone, and the Material Is the Same-Bayers Want Guarantees Now. There is trouble among the jewellers and something very like consternation among jewel fanciers over the constantly increasing number of artificial rubles which have found their way into the jewel markets of London and New York. These artificial stones come from Paris, and so great is the skill of the maker that even in the trade there is difficulty in detecting them. THE SUN'S London cable vesterday told of the listurbance caused in the London jewelry market.

MANY HALF-PRICE RUBIES.

known New York dealers who had been caught by the shams, and they admitted it with the stmost frankness. One of them said:

"If my memory serves me right, it was not quite four years ago that a Frenchman came to New York to show to the dealers in precious stones a manufactured ruby which, he said, could not be distinguished from the natural ruby. In fact, he said that his product was a ruby, but the process by which it was made he refused to divulge. He offered to supply the trade at about one-half the price of the natural

"I was told afterward that he took many orders. Since then, at any rate, a large quantity ders. Since then, at any rate, a large quantity of artificial rubies have found their way into the shops of some of our largest dealers. The effect has been to make customers much more careful than they once were in purchasing rubies. It now happens that, in almost every instance, the customer requires from the dealer a written guarantee of the genuineness of his purchase."

stance, the customer requires from the dealer a written guarantee of the genuineness of his purchase."

Another jeweller said: "These artificial rubies have become a great nuisance; not that there is so much difficulty for the expert to detect them, but because many dealers who are not experts themselves and do not employ an expert get duped luto buying many of the artificial rubies, and, in turn, knowingly or unknowingly, dupe their customers. Such things are always sure to be detected sooner or later, and the result has been that a customer will now think several times before purchasing a ruby, and when the purchase is made he wants a satisfactory assurance that he is getting the genuine article.

"There are only two places in the world where the manufactured ruby we are speaking of may be obtained. One is Paris and the other is a little town among the mountains of Switzerland. Both establishments are conducted by the same man. He was once the most skilful lapidary in Paris. The process of manufacture no one knows correctly, but it is pretty generally believed to be this: Small rubles are reduced to powder and then, by an application of heat and great pressure, a mass is formed which is tawny in color and as hard as a rock. This is divided and then cut and polished as the natural crystal is.

"How do we detect the artificial ruby? Well,

and then cut and polished as the natural crystal is.

"How do we detect the artificial ruby? Well, it is sometimes rather difficult, but there are certain unmistakable signs which are revealed under the microscope. Under a powerful lens white or light-colored globules can be seen, recembling tiny clouds. This is one of the easiest ways to detect the sham. A more difficult way, but the one which is the surest and best, is to examine the cleavage. In the artificial stone the grain, so to speak, was in curves, while in the natural stone the angles of crystallization are followed. This test never fails.

"The difference in price of the artificial and the natural stone is just about one-half for small stones and greater for large stones. A 3-carat natural ruby may be worth \$3,000. If you want to cut a figure and fool some one you can do so by buying a 3-carat artificial ruby for about \$1,000. And you will get the much desired pigeon blood color at that."

The Unconfirmed Revenue Collector Be-

A. Augustus Healy, one of Brooklyn's original anti-snappers, seems to have made up his mind that he can never be confirmed as Revenue Collector and that his official life will close with the adjournment of Congress to-day. On Feb. 25 he made a five years' contract with A. Preyer, the art dealer at 320 Fifth avenue, as a partner, investing \$30,000 in the concern. Mr. Healy has long been an art connoisseur. He is the

investing \$30,000 in the concern. Mr. Healy has long been an art connoisseur. He is the President of the Rembrandt Club. He is supposed to be an expert in the Dutch school of painting, which will be extensively represented in the Preyer art rooms.

Mr. Healy has also extensive leather interests, but although he will have plenty of private business to engage his attention when he retires from the revenue office, no one supposes that he will relax his political activities. The Shepardites, it is sald, are seriously thinking of making him the candidate for Mayor this year on a reform platform. This would be an empty expression of their gratitude to him for decorating the revenue office with representatives of their organization.

Mr. Healy expects to be relieved from official cares to-day. He said last night:

"When the Senate for the second time declined to approve of my nomination by the President. I was notified from the Treasury Department to remain in charge of the office until March 4. I considered this as intimating that the President would drop my name and nominate some other person for the office. I have no knowledge that he will act otherwise, although there are many political friends who still believe that I will be renominated. I have no receive them in the morning. I have no reason to think that my control over the office will terminate to-day, but it may be otherwise."

Mr. Healy feels greatly elated over his personal seizure of the illicit distillery in an old Mr. Healy feels greatly elated over his per-onal seizure of the illicit distillery in an old

minate to-day, but it may be otherwise."

Mr. Healy feels greatly elated over his personal seizure of the illicit distillery in an old factory in Driggs avenue last week and the capture of two moonshiners. Special Agent Brooks regards the seizure as one of the most important ever made in the Brooklyn district, and has pronounced the distillery the most complete of the kind he has ever seen. Mr. Healy has taken possession of the property in which the still was located. It covers two city blocks, and the owner, before recovering it, must satisfy the fovernment that he had no knowledge whatever of what was going on there.

It has been ascertained that the Driggs avenue moonshiners had been operating for six or seven weeks and that they were swindling the fovernment out of about \$1,000 a week. Mr. Healy traced two barrels of the Driggs avenue whiskey to the saloon of John J. O'Brien in Classon avenue, and also found some prohibited rectifying apparatus there. The saloon has consequently been confiscated. Two barrels of the stuff were found in a saloon in this city, and it has also been confiscated, it is said, but the location of the saloon had not been made known last night.

## NOT ARRESTED FOR BOYCOTTING. They Might Have Been if Side Doors Had

The boycotting of the Budweiser Brewing Company by the Knights of Labor and other labor organizations had a curious development in Brooklyn yesterday. Although strictly dry Sundays are supposed to be the rule since

Sundays are supposed to be the rule since Mayor Schleren, under the prodding of the Law Enforcement Society, withdrew the "side-door" privileges from the saloon keepers, a band of the Budweiser boycotters evidently expected that an exception would be made in the case of Frank Steinvegler, who owns a saloon at 697 Futton street and dispenses beer of the prohibited brand.

The boycotters planted themselves in front of the saloon early in the evening, and it is said, tried to persuade persons from entering the side door and otherwise acted as worthy agents of the Law Enforcement Society. The incident was reported by some observant citizen at the De Kalb avenue police station, and Roundsman Shaw and four policemen were sent out to make an investigation. They soon returned with six prisoners whom they found in front of the saloon. The technical charge against the boycotters was "obstructing the sidewalk."

## AGAINST SUNDAY OPENING.

The Rev. Dr. Marshall Says the Proposed Legislation in a "Direct Insuit to God,"

The Hanson Place Baptist Church in Brooklyn was crowded yesterday with protestants against the legalized opening of saloons on Sunday. The meeting was held under the direction of the Temperance League. The Rev. A. C. Dixon presided. He urged each of his hearers to write a letter to the local Senators and Assemblymen before Tuesday, propounding this question: "How do you intend to vote upon the question of closing the sations on Sunday?"

He said that any man who voted for the bill would ourt political suicide, as the people were opposed to such a measure. The Rev. Dr. R. Marshall said the proposed legislation was a direct insult to tool. He said that in countries where the Sabbath was not observed the people were going backward. He was confident the bill would not pass. Resolutions denouncing the bill were adopted. of the Temperance League. The Rev. A. C.

A Husband Ten Months and Killed Himself, A hurry call summoned an ambulance at 11 o'clock yesterday morning from the City Hospital to 240 Grand street, Jersey City, where Stephen Stevenson, a mason, 25 years old, was dying from a dose of landanum. Mrs. Stevenson went out after breakfact to call on a neighbor. When she returned she found her husband lying on a lounge almost unconscious. A small buttle which had contained landanum was lying on the door near the lounge. The doctors at the and the steamer, in trying to avoid a range of the steamer. In trying to avoid a range of the steamer, in trying to avoid a range of the steamer of the stea

## SOME NEW BOOKS.

The Jews in Russia,

The addition to the population of the city of New York of some two hundred thousand Rus. sian Jews during the past few years has attracted public attention to the causes which have led to so great a migration from the land of the Tears and lends particular interest to Prof. LEO ERRERA'S volume, The Russian Jones; Extermination or Emancipation, (London: David Nutt.) The book is mainly an uncolored narraed upon official documents and extracts from Russian newspapers, most of which are anti-Semitic in their tendencies. It presents an indictment against the Russian Government, country, and which will admit of no pleading either in extenuation or denial. The author begins with an account of the

original settlement of the Jews in Russia. He shows, what will probably be new to most people, that they have been established so long the empire that they cannot be called in truders, besides a great part of the present Jewish population of Russia is descended directly from a Finnish people who became converted to It seems, however, that, despite the fact of

their early identification with the Russian empire and the strong position they had obtained as artisans, mechanics, and agriculturists, the Jews were so long ago as 1110 the subjects of the hostility and contempt of the Russian rulers. One decree of oppression followed another, and was carried out with more or less severity under the different Tsars, but never abated, and the crowning infamies were perpe-The year 1882 marks the beginning of the

most deplorable of the cruelties. This year showed its results in the first extensive wave of Jewish migration from Russia. This year we find also through various restrictive laws nearly all the Jews of Russia driven into what is termed the "Pale of Settlement." The Pale is situated along the southwesterly borders of Russia, and is an area larger than the territory of England and France together. But such measures as prohibiting residences within fifty versts of the boundaries and proscribing residence in villages and agricultural districts reduced the actual territory open to the Jews to a comparatively small area.

Prof. Errera maintains that in 1890 the actual Jewish population of Russia was 4,500,000 souls, which is estimated to be more than half the total number of Jews on the globe. This is but five per cent, of the total population of Russia, and if this number were scattered over the empire it would be so infinitesimal as really to constitute no racial or religious problem.

But through the residential restrictions Rus na seems to have made a problem which she then proceeds to solve by measures of the greatest inhumanity, for within the "Pale of Settlement" the Jew constitutes from 12 to 13 per cent, of the total population.

One who has seen the weary, dreary line of Russo-Jewish immigrants disembark from a lighter at Ellis Island can well appreciate the force of Prof. Errera's argument that Russia has herself caused the evils among the Jews of which she now complains most loudly. The re strictive measures deprived the Jew of many of his natural occupations, occupations which, as is the custom of most European countries, were passed along from father to son for generations. But a small proportion of the Russian Jews were originally traders. We find them filling the workshops of Gentile masters, tilling the soil, prominent in the fields of letters and art until they were forced into the ghetto, where all am bition and advancement must, needs give way before a bitter struggle for existence. The various students upon whose attention

the condition of the Russian Jew in New York has been forced during the past two years by the commercial depression which rendered the gaining of a bare subsistance well nigh an impossibility, have found him frugal, industrious, and sober, weak in constitution, with a habit of conducting himself as if here, too, his only safety lay in deception. The first traits are all that are required for success in America, but the second make the struggle of the new immigrant diffi cult, because he succumbs frequently to the rigors of our climate, and loses sympathy because in his ignorance he does not appreciate the new conditions in which he lives.

Prof. Errera believes this degeneration of what was once a people strong physically and upright morally, to be due almost entirely to the overcrowding of the Jews in the cities of the Pale and their consequent inability to obtain sufficient compensation for their labor to enable them to live decently.

The result of the Russian policy toward the Jews makes it seem positively suicidal. Many a Russian high in official life and many a bitterly anti-Semitic newspaper have invelghed against this policy. Many Gentile manufacturers were ruined by being deprived of their Jewish workingmen; many agricultural districts became waste lands because the Jews were driven from them, and many busy marts of trade lost their prosperity when the Jew was deprived of his right to do business there.

Nor does the oppression stop with the restriction of the avenues for gaining a livelihood. The percentage of them allowed to attend the universities is infinitesimal and many higher schools are entirely closed against them, and yet the Jews are baited for their ignorance.

Such being the case, Prof. Errera finds it hard to believe that the civil government alone is responsible for the atrocities. He warns his reader against confounding the anti-Semiticism of Russia and that of other countries. "The one is directed against a few rich upstarts, the other attacks a crowd of workers and the poor; the one, according to an apt definition, is the 'socialism of Imbeciles,' the other is an actual system of slow extermination; the one is mere anobhishness, the other is a crime."

The fact that the Russian peasant does not cherish any aversion to the Jew, but, on the contrary, have been known to say: "The Jews are necessary to our country communities; leave them in peace," as was asserted by a Russian newspaper of the most fanatical type, seems to indicate the general sentiment of the people of the empire. Therefore there must be secret power urging the officials to carry out the hareh measures. Prof. Errera asserts that the persecution is actually a crusade conducted by the Holy Synod against all nonconformists, and quotes as one of his authorities for this statement M. Leroy-Beaulieu.

The special stories of atrocities like those which accompanied the expulsion from Moscow and the account of the measures of persecution adopted in various parts of the empire must be read in detail to be appreciated. The Armenian atrocities which have just startled the world and have once more brought the great powers of Europe hovering around the Turk, fade into insignificance before this recital of brutality perpertrated by a Government which claims to be civilized and which has more than once insisted upon its right to protect other peoples from the oppression of their rulers.

But it is Prof. Errera's chapter on the solutions of the problem which contains the greatest interest for Americans. He gives four as possible. Extermination, conversion, emigration, and emancipation.

It really seems as if the first were the only one being actively tried by the Russian Government, for the overcrowding in the Pale has so increased the struggle for life, has given rise to such enfectled constitutions and disease, and has made competition so great as to result in actual starvation in many instances. A people of less vitality must have shown the result in diminished numbers. But this remedy is unavailing. It would take centuries of most persistent application of this form of treatment to cause the Russian Jew to disappear.

Conversion is but a half-hearted measure with the Russian, for he places the closest restriction even about the converted Jew. Yet, assuming that the method were tried with entire good will, can we believe that a people so firmly grounded in their faith as the Jews would remain a good people if with one accord they abundaned that faith? But, as Prof. Errora says. "The Jews belonging to the poorest and the most enormous class would never accept haptism: those in comparatively affluent cir cumstances might do so far more readily. But is it not upon these poorest Jews, and almost wholly upon them, that the burden of persecu-

tion weighs most heavily. And though they are ready to die, they will never submit to conver-

The mass of Jews is so great that emigration eems utterly impracticable to remove more than 4,000,000 souls from one country and catter them in different parts of the globe, where they may obtain a livelihood. We have in New York seen the effect of the migration of but a few hundred thousand Jews within three years. A people once prosperous, strong, industrious, and skilled is crowded into an unsanitary tenement region of this city, its wage earners competing blindly with each other for work at starvation prices, its men and women succumbing to chronic disease, its mortality great and growing. What nation is willing to take from another a portion such as this? What nation would be willing to bear this problem, increased twenty fold, during the generations that would be required for the assimilation of an outcast According to Prof. Errera more than 300,000

Jews have been enabled to settle in North America. But the result is simply an increased town population, and thus has it become necessary to find new countries where land would be cheap, and where it might be feasible to establish agricultural colonies. The colonies in Pal-estine under the patronage of Baron Edmond de Rothschild and various Russian associations provide only for a select body of colonists. In 1801 Baron Hirsch began his attempt to found agricultural colonies in the Argentine Republic. It was at first hoped that through this enterprise it would be possible to migrate more than a million persons in twenty-five years. But experience has dispelled these hopes. Each family settled in Argentina required from 4,000 to 5,000 franca, therefore the 50,000,000 france munificently offered by Baron Hirsch would provide for but about 50,000 persons. These schemes, however, do not reach the

masses. Prof. Errera estimates that in order to relieve the congestion of the Russo-Jewish population the expatriation of four hundred thou sand families would be required, and this would entail the enormous expenditure of two thousand million francs. The exodus thus far has hardly equalled the natural increase of the Jewish population in Russia.

The writer concludes that in emancipation and migration to the interior of Russia lie the only hope for the Russian Jew. He maintains that such a course would not alone remove a blight from the civilization of our day, but would increase enormously the material prosperity of the Russian empire. It would seem as if self-interest alone would induce the Government at St. Petersburg to throw off the religious influence at the bottom of all the persecution, and take speedy measures to render justice to a people who, in spite of centuries of persecution have proved their loyalty to their fatherland by fighting for it on the battlefield, and by patient and peaceable conduct in civic life. How emancipation is to be accomplished is

problem. A new Tsar has been crowned since Prof. Errera's book was published. It is hoped that his policy will be in the line of humanity and justice. So much was hoped from him and so true was the Jew to his fatherland that, in spite of all the oppression he had suffered from, hundreds in all parts of the world swore allegiance to the new ruler. Yet his recent pronunclamento that the integrity of the despotism will be preserved, lends little hope that he will be able to resist the pressure of retrogression. What then? Shall the movement for reform come from within or without the empire? student, the humanitarian, the statesman must NATHANIEL S. ROSENAU.

#### FLORIDA NEGROES SUFFERING. Many Said to Be Starving Besides Lacking

Protection from the Cold. According to travellers recently returned from Florida the condition of the negroes there was deplorable during the cold snap. A Brooklyn woman now travelling in Florida wrote from

"I never saw so much misery among the colored people in all my life. The whites have suffered enough from the cold themselves, but their sufferings have been as nothing compared to what the negroes have gone through and, for that matter, are experiencing now. They live in cabins all the year round, and in years past these cabins have afforded ample shelter for them. Then what clothing they have is thin, and is worn more to cover their nudity than as a protection against the elements. Still, up to this winter the clothing, like the cabins, has this winter the clothing, like the cabins, has been sufficient to protect them against the severest of weather they had. To add to their misery, they are unable to get enough to eat. The killing of the fruit crop by the frost has brought business to a standatill, and the negroes are the ones who have to suffer. There is absolutely nothing for them to do, and many are literally starving. In this place things have reached such a pass that it is absolutely unsafe for a woman to go out alone during the day or night unless she remains in the more frequented streets. The negroes are desperate, and there have been several cases of highway robbery in this vicinity lately.

have been several cases of highway robbery in this vicinity lately.

"One woman was knocked down in the public street only a hundred yards away from where a group of white men were standing talking. The negro tried to take her pocketbook, but she held on and screamed for help. The men started toward heron the run, but the negro made no attempt to escape. He let the men capture him and take him off to the lockup, where it was discovered that he was half starved to death. The most surprising thing about it was that the man was a negro who has always borne a good reputation. He has been a foreman on a big fruit farm, but as there has been no work for months and his little stock of money had been long since expended, he resorted to crime to secure food for himself and his starving family. I simply mention this incident to give some idea of the desperate condition of even the better class of negroes.

"The woods are haunted by the wildest-looking colored men I ever saw, and they don't hesitate a moment about attacking either men or women. Their one idea is plunder, and if they could only obtain relief in some way, food and sufficient protection from the bitter cold, all would be well with them. The whites seem to realize their desperate condition, for, no matter how bad the actions of the negroes may be, there is no talk of lynching. The people seem satisfied with jailing them, and to most of the colored men jai with food and some protection from the elements is a welcome relief. At present there seems to be no prospect of any better times for the negroes."

Many circumstances combined to discourage large attendance last night at the Metropolitan, the absence of the Italian opera artists, the liness of Mr. Seidl, and the counter attraction of the Damrosch concert at Carnegie Hall being the principal ones. Notwithstanding, there-fore, the potent attraction of Ysaye and the presence of that excellent singer, Miss Lillian Blauvelt, the house was scarcely half full. The orchestra, in the absence of the regular leader, was ably led by Mr. Van der Stucken, and earned much applause for its excellent work. Ysaye played the beautiful Bruch D minor concerto, in which he has already been heard on previous occasions, and in the second part of the concert gave the Wagner-Wilhelm paraphrase on "Siegfried" and a Wioniawski polonalse, displaying in all these numbers his well-known qualities of dignity, elegance, and facility. Barring a slight tendency in rapid passages to a divergence from the pitch, his execution left nothing to be desired.

Miss Hlauvelt was in excellent voice and gave the bolero from Verdi's "Sicilian Veshers" in charming style, responding to enthusiastic applause with a German song, in which her enunciation was most agreeably distinct. She afterward sang Bemberg's "Nymphs and Sylvans."

The orchestral portion of the programme was well chosen, but contained no noveities. Blauvelt, the house was scarcely half full. The

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH. committed saidade at Smooty Creek Hal-twenty-five miles cast of Dunkirk, yesterda-ing in front of the south bound passenger i Western New York and Pennsylvania Halli

# Enough for the Doctor,

but a little out of sorts. Ripans Tabules would serve in your case. It is well to have them on hand for just such occasions.

Hipana Tabules: Sold by druggista, or by mail if you send the price (60 cents a box) to Hipana Chemical Company, 10 Spruce et., New York:

BIOGRAPHY, NEW STYLE.

A Percent of What It May Be in France at the End of the Century. The last political scandals in France, which concern the Southern Railway Company and its relations to Ministers and Deputies, have moved Alfred Cavus to publish in the Flours this model of French political biography as it may

be at the end of the century; "Paturot (Jerome), French politician. Sent, at the age of US, by his fellow citizens, to represent them in the Chamber of Deputies. Obtained, in his 29th year, his first tip, some 30,000 francs, from the Sahara Bank. To estimate properly Paturot's high place in the Chamber at this time, one must consider that on the same occasion two Cabinet Ministers received but 25,000 france each, and the average beputy got but 10,000. Thus Paturot secured a commanding place in his party and gained power with every session. Soon after distinguishing himself in the affair with the Sahara Hank he received many bribes for various services, among them one of 75,000 francs in acknowledgment of his tact in managing the Parliamentary inquiry in the matter of the Trans-Algerian Railway.

"It is noteworthy that Paturot did not despite even the smallest sums, and often took tips of 50 or 60 francs. His motto was, "I accept everything." He took the broad view that the small and stringgling enterprises should have the same facilities to get protection as the rich and strong. He had no patience with those of his colleagues who strove to keep up prices and disregarded the appeals of the weak. He was a conscientious democrat.

"He was generous to a fault. Not only his friends but also his enemies were, in his opinion, entitled to share the profits. In illustration of his amiability in this respect, his friends nover tired of telling the following delightful anecdote:

"One day Paturot was about to slip a check" Chamber at this time, one must consider that

his amiability in this respect, has friends havertired of teiling the following delightful anecdote:

"One day Paturot was about to slip a check
bearing on current business into a Senator's
hand when unexpectedly the Senator put his
hand behind him. Paturot was not offended,
but leaning toward the Senator whispered, considerately, 'Hut, my dear friend, it is no more
than right that. I should divide, I would not
keep it all for myself."

"Paturot was long a contributor to several political journals. He signed P. de Vin (Pot de
Vin) to his celebrated financial articles. His
correspondence with Baron Reinach is deservedly famous. It is a model of style, and
often of persuasiveness. It contains many
charming anecdotes and pointed remarks conoften of persuasiveness. It contains many charming anecdotes and pointed remarks con-cerning men and measures of recent times, filling two octavo volumes, which have passed through several editions."

#### THE JUGGERNAUT TROLLEY. The Rev. Mr. Hagemann Uses Language

About It to Mayor Schleren

During a sermon last night at the old Bush wick Reformed Church, at Bushwick avenue and Conselvea street, the pastor, the Rev. Miller Hagemann, speaking on the trolley, said: "The whole trolley system of this city stands arraigned by the last brief prayer of a little boy as he was swept under the iron juggernaut, 'Oh, mamma! "These words have rung through every house

hold and every heart. Gustave Carlson, the one hundredth victim, surmounts a ghastly spectacle as he cries out of Heaven from this Cheops of little corpses: 'Mayor Schieren!' Let this swelter of horrors stop.'

"It is proposed to build a new tower for the City Hall. Suppose that you were to raise a dome constructed out of the pyramidal pile of the bleached skeletons of one hundred innocent children, and then, surmounting all, suppose you should put the as yet uninjured children of the Chief Magistrate of the city in place of the Goddess of Justice, pieading with foided hands for their preservation. Above that, the father's head as he sits in the executive chair below to administer justice and safety to the people. How long, think you, would the present state of affairs continue?"

The remainder of the sermon was an arraignment of the trolley companies on account of the reckless manner in which the cars are run. cle as he cries out of Heaven from this Cheons of

### MISSIONARIES ACCUSED. Critical Situation of Agents of the Ameri

can Board. LONDON, March 3.-The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople says: "The situation of the missionaries of the American Board residing

aubjects."

The Governor-General of the province of Aleppo declares that he suspects them of insurgent designs, and has ordered their letters opened and sent to Aleppo delivery. Boxes of food and clothing addressed to them must now be examined by the police of Marash, despite their being already inspected at Alexandretta upon entering the country. The Chief of Police in Marash, consequently has seized several of such boxes. He also imprisoned the muleteers conveying them.

He publicly declared that the missionaries He publicly declared that the missionaries were importing arms and had large quantities stored, ready forlose against the Mahommedans. The bigotry of the ignorant populace, already aroused against the Armenians, is now directed against the missionaries. Disaster is possible at any moment unless the sgitation be checked. The protocols of the first twelve sittings held by the Armenian Commission of Inquiry in Mocsh contain almost exclusively the testimony of Turkish witnesses. Nothing new has been learned. The Turkish officials have ceased hampering the examination of witnesses whom the foreign delegates desire to call. Most of the Armenians who were imprisoned in Constantinople have been released, and the rest probably will not be detained much longer.

#### A LETTER FROM CASIMIR-PERIER. His Words Are Thought to Mean that He Can Make Revelations.

Paris, March 3 .- In writing his excuse for not attending the annual banquet given in Paris last evening by natives of the Aube, ex-President Casimir-Périer said:
"It would have been difficult for me to re-

main silent, yet I could hardly have spoker without exciting controversy. It seems that for months past I have furnished the press with so many objects of attack that I can now make

so many objects of attack that I can now make it wait a while.

"Hetween the inconvenience caused my own interests by silence and the inconvenience which might be caused public affairs by my explanations at the present moment, I do not nesitate."

These expressions have excited much comment, as they are assumed to refer to future revelations.

## An Appeal for Free Speech.

BERLIN, March 3 .- The Reichstag has received a noteworthy petition against paragraph 130 of the Anti-Socialist bill as amended by the Clericals. The paragraph, in the Clerical form, provides for the punishment of anybody attacking religion, the monarchy, marriage, family, or property, in a manner dangerous to the public peace. The signers of the petition are the leading thinkers, writers, and artists of Germany, mong them Mommsen, Virchow, and Brahms

## Big Sterm in Sicily.

LONDON, March 3 .- The Central News correspondent in Palermo reports a violent storm along the Sicilian coast and in the western part of the island. Several vessels have been wrecked and many buildings have collapsed. The municipal offices at Marsala were laid in ruins this morning and the Garibaldi monument was thrown down. Five persons in Marsala died of injuries received from falling walls and

#### He Meant to Kill Franz Josef. BEHLIN, March 3. The Neueste Nachrichten

save that an Austrian Anarchist went to Cap Martin recently to assassinate Emperor Franz Josef, but was arrested som after his arrival by the French police, acting upon information re-ceived from Vienna. The Editor Who Was Killed in a Duel.

Pants, March 3.-M. Percher, the Behals

editor who was killed in a duel on Friday, will

be buried in Etampes to-morrow. The Arch-bishop of Paris refused to grant religious rites and the Bishop of Orleans probably will do the same. Lord Rosebery Not Boing Well. London, March 3.-Lord Rosebery passed a wakeful night and does not gain strongth. His condition at noon was altogether unsatisfactory.

The Lake Erte and Ohio River Canal, PITTSBURGH, March 3.- To-morrow will pracically mark the first active work in the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal Three engineering corps will leave here in the morning to begin the preliminary survey. One will sur-vey from the mouth of the Mahoning to Warren, O.: one from Warren to Lake Eric, and the third from Conneautlake westward to Warren, on the proposed feeder and water supply.

## JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

There were 126 Excise arrests restorday. The Sun-day before there were 150. The Rev. Robert Harris of 12 West Twenty ninth atreet, who for ten years'was assistant rector of 2t Augustines Chapet, in Fast Houston street, was easy yesterday 19 an 1822ap asytum in Ferch 1924. F. Yr

## DIABETES.

From the Port Jervis, N. V., Union. Cure seems to follow cure very quickly, and evidence is rapidly accumulated as to the virtues of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. In every case the facts are so strongly corroborated by am-

tues of Dr. Williams Pink Pills. In every case the facts are so strongly corroborated by affidavits and the word of leading citizens, that the most skeptical believe.

The latest is from Union, Brooms county, N. Y., and is reported at length in the Port Jervis Union. The account is a description of the case of Mrs. Jeremiah Barnes and her son, Mrs. Barnes was in that run-down, dragged-out condition so familiar to the housewife, when she has to whip herself to her work every morning. Life seemed all toll, and any exertion was labor.

late seemed sit toll, and any exertion was labor.

Her son, Barton Barnes, was bloated from diabetes, and was pronounced and thought to be incurable. But both mother and son are recovered and both are happy in renewed health, as a result of taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have an enormous sale, and from all quarters come in glowing reports of the excellent results follow-Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People have an enormous sale, and from all quarters come in glowing reports of the excellent results following their use. An analysis proves that they contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxis, partial paralysis, St. Vitra' dance, sciatica, neuralgis, rheumatism, nervous head-ache, the after effects of is grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases resulting from vitlated humors in the blood, such as scrofuls, chronic grapicles, &c. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood, and restore the glow of health to pale and sallow checks. In men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature. There are no lil effects following the use of this wonderful medicine, and it can be given to children with perfect asafety.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. V., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50c. a box or 6 boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in built. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.—Adv.

#### CHICAGO ALDERMEN DENOUNCED, An Indignation Meeting on Sunday Over Recent Street Grante. CHICAGO, March 3-So many people attended

the indignation meeting held this afternoon at the call of the Civic Federation that Central Music Hall was inadequate for the crowds and an overflow meeting was held in Battery D. on the Lake front. The meeting was called to protest against the actions of the members of the City Council in railroading a gas and an electric light ordinance on last Monday evening giving valuable franchises to unknown persons About 2,500 persons were crowded into Cen-

tral Music Hall and fully 2,000 men were present at the overflow meeting. The same speakers addressed both assemblages. were Judge Lawrence C. Collins, John W. Ela, the Rev. Dr. Hillis, Henry D. Lloyd, Attorney Frank Walker, Sigmund Zeisler and the liev. Dr. Henson. Liman J. Gage presided at the main meeting. During the speeches the members of the Council, always with a few exceptions, were branded as thieves, robbers, and scoundrels. Any detrimental reference to the Council members brought forth great applause from the house.
When resolutions were introduced to express

When resolutions were introduced to express
the sentiment and wishes of the meeting only a
few voted against them. There were enough,
however, to bring out cries of "Throw them
out! throw them out!"
The resolutions denounce the recent action of
the City Council in granting to unknown persons
the right to use and break up public thoroughfares in utter disregard of public right; approve
the proposition for a legislative inquiry as to the
methods and motives that brought about the
passage of such ordinances; call upon Mayor
Hopkins to protect the people by the intervention of his veto, and advocate the relegation of
every Alderman who voted for these ordinances to private life.

#### OBITUARY. Admiral Sir G. T. Phipps Hornby died yester-

day at Lordington, Hampshire, of pneumonia, resulting from influenza. Admiral Hornby was born in 1825. He entered the service on board at Marash is critical. Two of them are British the Princess Charlotte in 1837, and was present as a midshipman at the bombardment of Acre by Sir Robert Stopford and Sir Charles Napier. He afterward served under Admiral Percy at the Cape of Good Hope; under his father, Sir Phipps Hornby, in the Pacific, and on various other stations. He attained flag rank in 1869 and became Vice-Admiral in 1875. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's naval forces in the Mediterranean, and he held that responsible position during the trying times in 1878 when war was apprehended etween Great Britain and Russia, and when the British fleet was ordered to the Dardanelles. He was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath in 1878. He served as a Lord of the Admiralty in Lord Beaconsfield's administration, as his father had served in that of the late Lord Derby.

Col. William M. Searing died suddenly at his home in Saratoga on Sunday, aged 74 years Mr. Searing was mustered into the service of the United States in June, 1861, as Major of the Thirtieth Regiment, New York State Militing In the second battle of Bull Run, in which Col Frisbie of the Thirtieth was killed, Major Sea & ing, who had already been promoted to Lieute & ant-Colonel, was further promoted on the field to the command of the regiment, which con-mand he held during many successive battles and until the regiment had completed its term of service. Col. Searing was born in Saratoga and spen this whole life there. He was a mem-ber of the Saratoga county bar.

The Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D., died of heart failure at his home in Saratogaon Sunday, aged 83 years. Dr. Proudfit for many years held prominent pastorates in Presbyteriag churches, but for some years past had fived restired. He was born in Salem, Washington county, N. Y. He leaves a widow and two unmarried daughters.

Miss M. L. Maxwell died yesterday of con-sumption in Winthrop, Me. She was one of the best known business women in the State, She had a long business career, conducting large millinery establishments in Lewiston, Au-gusta, Farmington, and Winthrop, Me., and in Denver, Col. Denver, Col.

Henry Studebaker, a member of the well-known firm of Studebaker Bros., died at his home in South Bend, Ind., on Saturday, of a complication of stomach troubles, Mr. Studebaker was the oldest of the brothers, and was born in Adams county, Penneylvania, in 1826,

Capt. Valentine, one of the few remaining Nantucket whaling captains, died there last night. He was clearing the snow off the sides walk in front of his residence when he was at-tacked by heart failure and died a few minutes later.

A despatch received from Welsbaden, Ger-many, yesterday, announced the death there of Charles Benson, a well-to-do hotel keeper of Newark. He went to Germany two years ago in search of health.

Hebecca Fream Has Two Sabbath Breakeps Rebecca Fream caught Toby Finebaule of \$3

had him arrested.

She also caught Annie Zimmermann of 20 Ludlow street selling sheestrings on the street and had her arrested. The culpris were taken to the Eldridge street police station, Where Yesterday's Fires Wore,

Hester street seiling suspenders yesterday, and

# A. M.—5:50, 2, 4, and 6 Buane street, Street & Smith, damage \$10,020; 9:05, 110% Esser street, Moses Greet, damage slight; 10:10, 708 Third avenue, Edward Clark, damage trifling. P. M.—5:50, 43 Walker street, M. Pagenson and S. O. Wittenthal, damage \$2,700; 9:00, 204 East Fourth street, George Herman, damage slight; 9:30, 8,484 Third avenue, Sam Joe, damage \$25. **ECZEMA**

Most Distressing of Skin Diseases Instantly Relieved by

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS A warm bath with Cuticura Soap,

and a single application of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy and permanent cure when all other methods and remedies fail.

Soid throughout the world, and especially by English and American chemicts in all contributed clies. British depoit, F. Nawanay & Sucs., King-Leward at, London. Forman Dates & Chagnical Code, bein Frence, Section, U. S. &